

Palaemonid shrimps (Crustacea: Decapoda: Caridea) from Moreton Bay, Queensland, Australia

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Citation: Li, X. 2008 12 01. Palaemonid shrimps (Crustacea: Decapoda: Caridea) from Moreton Bay, Queensland, Australia. In, Davie, P.J.F. & Phillips, J.A. (Eds), Proceedings of the Thirteenth International Marine Biological Workshop, The Marine Fauna and Flora of Moreton Bay, Queensland. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum — Nature* 54(1): 233–267. Brisbane. ISSN 0079–8835.

ABSTRACT

Nineteen palaemonid species are reported from Moreton Bay, southeastern Queensland. These shrimps were mostly collected during the Thirteenth International Marine Biological Workshop — The Marine Fauna and Flora of Moreton Bay, Queensland. Nine species have not been previously recorded from Moreton Bay. Coloured photographs of living specimens are included. A key to all palaemonid shrimp species found from Moreton Bay is provided. □ Crustacea; Decapoda; Palaemonidae; taxonomy; Moreton Bay; Queensland; Australia; new records.

The palaemonid fauna of Moreton Bay, Queensland, has been reported or noted previously by Patton (1966), some papers by Bruce (Bruce 1977a, 1981a, b, 1988, 1998; Bruce & Coombes 1995, 1997) and by Davie (1998, 2002). With the results of the present study, there are now 39 species known from the Bay, including five species of the sub-family Palaemoninae and 34 species of the sub-family Pontoniinae (see Table 1). Of the collection of 19 species reported on here, nine are recorded from this area for the first time (see Table 1).

The present material was all collected as part of The Thirteenth International Marine Biological Workshop — The Marine Fauna and Flora of Moreton Bay, Queensland, held from 7–25 February 2005. All examined material is deposited in the Institute of Oceanology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Qingdao, China (IOCAS). Synonymies are restricted to significant works, and previous reports from Moreton Bay and the coast of Queensland. Species are listed in alphabetical order within subfamilies.

Previous records of two species, *Periclimenes indicus* and *P. nr obscurus*, by Bruce (1977b) and Wadley (1978) respectively, have now both been attributed to a new species and new genus, *Phycomenes zostericola* Bruce, 2008 (this vol.). A

key to all 39 species known from Moreton Bay is provided later in the paper.

Rostral dentition is given in the form of a formula, e.g. '1+4–6/1–3', means 1 rostral tooth placed on the carapace behind the orbit, 4–6 other dorsal teeth, and 1–3 ventral teeth.

SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT

PALAEEMONINAE Rafinesque, 1815

Palaemon serenus (Heller, 1862) (Fig. 1)

Leander serenus Heller, 1862: 527 (type locality: Sydney, Australia); 1865: 110, pl. 10, fig. 5; Hale, 1924: 68; 1927: 59, fig. 54; Kemp, 1925: 292.

Palaemon serenus — Holthuis, 1952a: 204; Wadley, 1978: 19, fig. 9g; Davie, 1998: 146, unnumbered colour photo; 2002: 300.

Material Examined. North Stradbroke I., Moreton Bay: IOCAS, 5♀♀, Myora (27°28.092'S, 153°25.323'E), intertidal zone, seagrass bottom, J. Markham, 14.02.2005; IOCAS, 58 specimens, intertidal zone, rocky shore, in pools or holes, Dunwich, X. Li, 19.02.2005.

Distribution. Eastern and South Australia; littoral to sublittoral. Previously reported from Moreton Bay by Davie (1998).

Table 1. Species list of Palaemonidae found from Moreton Bay (* = first confirmed record from Moreton Bay).

| | Species | Author |
|----|---|--|
| 1 | <i>Macrobrachium intermedium</i> (Stimpson, 1860) | Wadley (1978); Young & Wadley (1979) |
| 2 | <i>Macrobrachium novaehollandiae</i> (De Man, 1908) | Davie (1998); Short (2004) |
| 3 | <i>Palaemon debilis</i> Dana, 1852 | Wadley (1978); Young & Wadley (1979) |
| 4 | <i>Palaemon serenus</i> (Heller, 1862) | Wadley (1978); Young & Wadley (1979); Davie (1998); present |
| 5 | <i>Palaemon serrifer</i> (Stimpson, 1860) | Davie (1998) |
| 6 | <i>Anchistus custos</i> (Forskål, 1775) | Davie (1998); present |
| 7 | <i>Apopontonia dubia</i> Bruce, 1981 | Bruce (1981a) |
| 8 | <i>Conchodytes meleagrinae</i> Peters, 1852* | present |
| 9 | <i>Coralliocaris graminea</i> (Dana, 1852) | Patton (1966) |
| 10 | <i>Coralliocaris superba</i> (Dana, 1852) | Patton (1966) |
| 11 | <i>Harpiliopsis beaupresii</i> (Audouin, 1825)* | present |
| 12 | <i>Jocaste lucina</i> (Nobili, 1901) | Patton (1966) |
| 13 | <i>Kemponia anymone</i> (De Man, 1902) | Patton (1966); present |
| 14 | <i>Kemponia anacanthus</i> (Bruce, 1988) | Bruce (1988); present |
| 15 | <i>Kemponia andamanensis</i> (Kemp, 1922) | Wadley (1978); Young & Wadley (1979); present |
| 16 | <i>Kemponia calmani</i> (Tattersall, 1921)* | present |
| 17 | <i>Kemponia elegans</i> (Paulson, 1875)* | present |
| 18 | <i>Kemponia grandis</i> (Stimpson, 1860)* | present |
| 19 | <i>Kemponia tenuipes</i> (Borradaile, 1898)* | present |
| 20 | <i>Laomenes nudirostris</i> (Bruce, 1968) | Bruce (1971); present |
| 21 | <i>Onycocaris stradbrokei</i> Bruce, 1998 | Bruce (1998) |
| 22 | <i>Palaemonella rotumana</i> (Borradaile, 1898) | Bruce (1970a) |
| 23 | <i>Palaemonella spinulata</i> Yokoya 1936 | Bruce (1983) |
| 24 | <i>Periclimenaeus bidentatus</i> Bruce, 1970b | Bruce (1983); present |
| 25 | <i>Periclimenaeus hecate</i> (Nobili, 1904)* | present |
| 26 | <i>Periclimenaeus myora</i> Bruce, 1998 | Bruce (1998) |
| 27 | <i>Periclimenaeus zanzibaricus</i> Bruce, 1969a | Bruce (2006) |
| 28 | <i>Periclimenes brevicarpalis</i> (Schenkel, 1902) | Davie (1998); present |
| 29 | <i>Periclimenes cobourgi</i> Bruce & Coombes, 1995* | present |
| 30 | <i>Periclimenes commensalis</i> Borradaile, 1915 | (Bruce, 1971) |
| 31 | <i>Periclimenes holthuisi</i> Bruce, 1969b | Wadley (1978); Young & Wadley (1979); Davie (1998); present |
| 32 | <i>Periclimenes inornatus</i> Kemp, 1922 | Patton (1966) |
| 33 | <i>Periclimenes ruber</i> Bruce, 1982 | Bruce (1982) Bruce, 1982c |
| 34 | <i>Periclimenes sarkanae</i> Bruce, 2007 | Bruce (2007); present |
| 35 | <i>Periclimenes soror</i> Nobili, 1904 | Davie (1998) |
| 36 | <i>Periclimenes terangeri</i> Bruce, 1998 | Bruce (1998) |
| 37 | <i>Plycomenes zostericola</i> Bruce, 2008 | Bruce (1977b) (' <i>indicus</i> '); Wadley (1978), Young & Wadley (1979) (' <i>nr obscurus</i> '); Bruce, 2008 |
| 38 | <i>Pontoniopsis comanthi</i> Borradaile, 1915* | present |
| 39 | <i>Tuleariocaris holthuisi</i> Hipeau-Jacquotte, 1965 | Bruce (1990) |



FIG. 1. *Palaemon serenus* (Heller, 1862), Myora anterior carapace and appendages showing colour striping patterns.



FIG. 2. *Anchistus custos* (Forskål, 1775) A, Shag Rock, male/female pair, dorsal view; B, Dunwich, male/female pair, dorsal view; C, Amity Point, ovig. ♀, lateral view, showing parasite in branchial chamber.

Remarks. The specimens were semi-transparent in life, with fine brownish red spots and oblique dark stripes on the body surface.

Subfamily PONTONIINAE Kingsley, 1878

Anchistus custos (Forskål, 1775)
(Fig. 2)

Cancer custos Forskål, 1775: 94 (type locality: Al Luhayyah, Yemen).

Pontonia inflata H. Milne Edwards, 1840: 633 (type locality: Sri Lanka and Vanikoro, Santa Cruz Is.).

Anchistia aurantiaca Dana, 1852: 25 (type locality: Fiji Islands); 1855: 12, pl. 38, fig. 2.

Harpilius inermis Miers, 1884: 291, pl. 32, fig. B (type locality: Port Molle, Queensland).

Pontonia pinnae Ortmann, 1894: 16, pl. 1, fig. 3 (type locality: Tanzania).

Anchistus custos — Holthuis, 1952b: 105, figs 43, 44; Morton, 1987: 129, figs 1–3, 6–9; Chace & Bruce, 1993: 72; Bruce & Coombes, 1995: 106; Bruce, 1996: 205; Davie, 1998: 96, unnumbered colour photo; 2002: 305; De Grave, 1999: 129, fig. 3, pl. 1b–c; Li, 2000: 7, fig. 8; Li & Bruce, 2006: 625.

Material Examined: North Stradbroke I., Moreton Bay: IOCAS, 4 ♂♂, 4 ovig. & (4 couples), 1 juv., Dunwich (27°29.642'S, 153°23.789'E), intertidal, with *Pinna bicolor*. X. Li and J. Markham, 9.02.2005; IOCAS, 3 ♂♂, 3 ovig. ♀♀, Dunwich (27°29.6'S, 153° 23.8'E), 1.6–2.4m, with *Pinna bicolor*, SCUBA, X. Li, 11.02.2005; IOCAS, ♂, Myora (27°28.092'S, 153° 25.323'E), intertidal, with *Pinna bicolor*, B. Morton, 13.02.2005; IOCAS, 3 ♂♂, 3 ovig. ♀♀, Amity Point (27°24.043'S, 153°28.260'E), 2–7.8m, associated with *Pinna bicolor*, ♀ parasitised by a bopyrid in branchial chamber. SCUBA, X. Li, 14.02.2005; IOCAS, ♂, ovig. ♀, Dunwich (27°29.6'S, 153°23.8'E), intertidal, with *Pinna bicolor*, Daphne

Fautin, 14.02.2005; IOCAS, 3 ♂♂, 2 ovig. ♀♀, Amity Point (27°24.249'S, 153°26.215'E), 2–5m, associated with *Pinna bicolor*, SCUBA, X. Li, 15.02.2005; IOCAS, 4 ♂♂, 5 ovig. ♀♀, Henderson's Gutter (27°20.879'S, 153°24.715'E), 0.5–1.5m, seagrass bottom, associated with *Pinna bicolor*, snorkeling, X. Li, 17.02.2005; IOCAS, ♂, ovig. ♀, Shag Rock (27°24.855'S, 153°31.599'E), Point Lookout, 7–11m, with *Pinna bicolor*, SCUBA, X. Li, 18.02.2005; IOCAS, ♂, ♀, Shag Rock (27°24.855'S, 153°31.599'E), Point Lookout, 7–11m, with *Atrina (Atrina) vexillum*. X. Li, 18.02.2005; IOCAS, ♂, ovig. ♀, Shag Rock (27°24.476'S, 153°31.504'E), Point Lookout, 6–8m, with *Atrina (Atrina) vexillum*. SCUBA, X. Li, 21.02.2005.

Distribution. Known from Red Sea and eastern Africa to Philippines, southward to Australia (South Australia), and eastward to the Caroline Islands and Fiji; littoral to 20m depth. Previously reported from Moreton Bay by Davie (1998).

Remarks. Ovigerous females with more than 400 small eggs. Specimens were covered with dense fine red and white spots on the body.

Conchodytes meleagrinae Peters, 1852
(Fig. 3)

Conchodytes meleagrinae Peters, 1852: 594 (type locality: Mozambique); Bruce, 1977a: 73, fig. 14c, d; Chace & Bruce, 1993: 74; Li, 2000: 25, fig. 26; Davie, 2002: 307; Li & Bruce, 2006: 628.

Material Examined. ♂, ovig. ♀, Amity Point (27°24.249'S, 153°26.215'E), North Stradbroke I.,



FIG. 3. *Conchodytes meleagrinae* Peters, 1852, Amity Point (27°24.249'S, 153°26.215'E), male/female pair, dorsal view.



FIG. 4. *Harpiliopsis beaupresii* (Audouin, 1825), Shag Rock, ovig. ♀, dorsal view.

Moreton Bay, 2–5m, associated with oyster, *Pinetada margritifera*, SCUBA, X. Li, 15.02.2005.

Distribution. Australia (Great Barrier Reef, northeast Qld, NT, WA); widely distributed in Indo-Pacific Red Sea east to Hawaii; littoral to sublittoral. Not previously from Moreton Bay.

Remarks. Specimens were transparent to semi-transparent; body and appendages covered with red and white spots; ovigerous female with more numerous white spots than the male. Ovigerous female with more than 200 eggs.

Harpiliopsis beaupresii (Audouin, 1825)
(Fig. 4)

Palaemon Beaupresii Audouin, 1825: 91 (type locality: Egyptian Red Sea); 1827: 276, pl. 10, fig. 4.

Harpiliopsis beaupresii — Borradaile, 1917: 324, 379, pl. 55, fig. 21; Holthuis, 1952b: 181, fig. 89.

Harpiliopsis beaupresii — Patton, 1966: 276; Bruce, 1976: 124, figs 21, 22; Bruce & Coombes, 1995: 109; Li, 2000: 61, fig. 65; Davie, 2002: 312; Li & Bruce, 2006: 635.

Material Examined. ♂, ovig. ♀, Shag Rock (27°24.476'S, 153°31.504'E), Point Lookout, North Stradbroke I., 6–8m, with *Seriotopora* sp., SCUBA, X. Li, 21.02.2005.

Distribution. Australia (WA, NT, Qld); widely distributed in the Indo-Pacific from Red Sea, and Madagascar, to Hawaii and Easter I. Not previously from Moreton Bay.

Remarks. Littoral to sublittoral. Body was semi-transparent, slight greenish, with longitudinal dark-red fine stripes; eyestalks and legs with dark-red spots.

Kempouia amymone (De Man, 1902)
(Fig. 5A)

Periclimenes amymone De Man, 1902: 829–833, pl. 25 fig. 53 (type locality: Ternate, Indonesia); Bruce, 1977a: 43; 1991: 235; Bruce & Coombes, 1995: 123; Li, 2000: 155, fig. 190; Davie, 2002: 323.

Periclimenes (Harpilius) amymone — Holthuis, 1952b: 82, fig. 32; Patton, 1966: 273.

Kempouia amymone — Bruce, 2004: 11; Li & Bruce, 2006: 64f.

Material Examined. 4 ♂♂, 2 ovig. ♀♀, Shag Rock (27°24.476'S, 153°31.504'E), Point Lookout, North Stradbroke I., 6–8m, dead or living (*Seriotopora* sp.) corals, and anemone *Heteractis crispa*, SCUBA, X. Li, 21.02.2005.

Distribution. Australia (northwest coast, WA; NT; Great Barrier Reef, northeast coast, Qld); Red Sea, Andaman Islands, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Philippines, Marshall Islands,



FIG. 5. Propodus and dactylus, ambulatory pereopod. A, *Kemponia amymone* (De Man, 1902), Shag Rock; B, *K. elegans* (Paulson, 1875), Shag Rock; C, *K. grandis* (Stimpson, 1860), Shag Rock.

Nicobar Islands; littoral to sublittoral. Previously reported from Moreton Bay by Patton (1966).

Remarks. Specimens were transparent, covered with sparse red spots on the body and appendages. The propodus of the ambulatory pereopods has long setae along the ventral surface, and is without spines.

Kemponia anacanthus (Bruce, 1988)

Periclimenes anacanthus Bruce, 1988: 105, figs 1–5 (type locality: Polka Point, Moreton Bay, Australia); Bruce & Coombes, 1995: 125, fig. 12a; Li, 2000: 156, fig. 191; Davie, 2002: 323.

Kemponia anacanthus — Bruce, 2004: 12; Li & Bruce, 2006: 641.

Material Examined. North Stradbroke I., Moreton Bay: IOCAS, ♀♀ (1 ovig.), Dunwich, intertidal, with *Cladiella* sp., X. Li, 11.02.2005; IOCAS, ♂, Dunwich, intertidal, seagrass bottom, X. Li, 11.02.2005; IOCAS, ♂, Dunwich, intertidal, with *Cladiella* sp., X. Li, 12.02.2005; IOCAS, ovig. ♀, Dunwich, intertidal, with sea algae, X. Li, 15.02.2005; IOCAS, 2 ♀♀, Dunwich, intertidal, with red algae, *Acanthoptora spicifera*, X. Li, 15.02.2005; IOCAS, 1 juv., Shag Rock (27°24.855'S, 153°31.599'E), Point Lookout, 7–11m, coral reef, SCUBA, X. Li, 18.02.2005.

Distribution. Australia (northern coast of NT; central east Qld). Previously recorded from Moreton Bay by Bruce (1988).



FIG. 6. *Kemponia andamanensis* (Kemp, 1922), Myora, intertidal zone, algae, ovig. ♀, dorsal view.

Remarks. The specimens were transparent, with sparse fine red spots underneath the body surface. The second pereopods, the sixth abdominal somite, and the telson were white. The male specimens with the body, rostrum and pereopods are distinctly more slender and longer than those of females.

Kemponia andamanensis (Kemp, 1922)

(Fig. 6)

Periclimenes (Ancylocaris) andamanensis Kemp, 1922: 204, figs 54–57 (type locality: Ross Channel, Andamans).

Periclimenes (Harpilius) andamanensis — Holthuis, 1952b: 79.

Periclimenes andamanensis — Bruce, 1977c: 269; Li, 2000: 156, fig. 192; Davie, 2002: 323.

Periclimenes (Harpilius) nr andamanensis — Wadley, 1978: 19, fig. 9i.

Kemponia andamanensis — Bruce, 2004: 12; Li & Bruce, 2006: 642.

Kemponia cf. andamanensis — Li *et al.*, 2004: 529, fig. 16.
Material Examined. North Stradbroke I., Moreton Bay: IOCAS, 19 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀ (4 ovig.), Myora (27°28.092'S, 153°25.323'E), intertidal zone, seagrass bottom, X. Li, 12.02.2005; IOCAS, 40 specimens (15 ovig. ♀♀), Myora (27°28.092'S, 153°25.323'E), intertidal zone, seagrass bottom, J. Markham, 14.02.2005; IOCAS, 6 ♂♂, Adam's Beach, Dunwich, intertidal zone, seagrass *Zostera copricaornii*, X. Li, 16.02.2005; IOCAS, 17 ♂♂, 8 ovig. ♀♀, Amity Point, intertidal zone, seagrass bottom, X. Li, 20.02.2005; IOCAS, 8 ♂♂, 11 ovig. ♀♀, Myora (27°28.115'S, 153°25.228'E), intertidal zone, seagrass bottom, J. Markham, 20.02.2005; IOCAS, ovig. ♀, Myora, intertidal zone, algae, A. Crowther, 20.02.2005.

Distribution. Australia (northeast Qld); Indo-West Pacific; 7–15 m. Previously recorded from Moreton Bay by Wadley (1978).

Remarks. Specimens were transparent, with fine sparse yellowish spots on the dorsal surface, and reddish spots beneath the surface of the body. The distal part of the palm and proximal part of the fingers of the second pereopod were yellow. Merus-carpus and carpus-chela are white yellow. Tail-fan has big white spots. Second pereopods of males are distinctly more slender and longer than those of females.

Kemponia calmani (Tattersall, 1921)

Periclimenes calmani Tattersall, 1921: 385, pl. 27, fig. 11, pl. 28, figs 14–15 (type locality: Sudan coast, Red Sea); Bruce, 1987: 1415, figs 1–5; Li, 2000: 165, fig. 204.

Periclimenes (Ancylocaris) calmani — Kemp, 1922: 176.

Kemponia calmani — Bruce, 2004: 13.

Material Examined. 2 ♂♂, Dunwich, North Stradbroke I., Moreton Bay, intertidal, with *Cladiella* sp., X. Li, 12.02.2005.

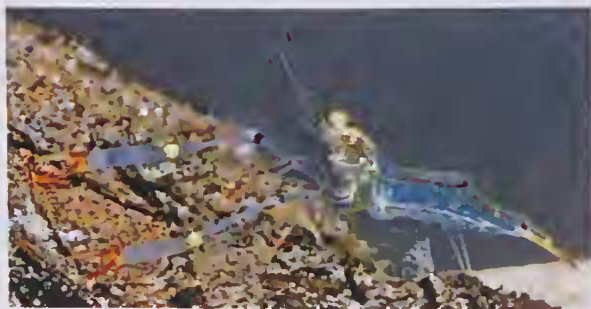


FIG. 7. *Kemponia tenuipes* (Borradaile, 1898) at Amity Point, North Stradbroke Is. (Photo courtesy Rudi Kuiter).

Distribution. Australia (Qld); Egypt, Sudan, Malaya, Indonesia, eastern Mediterranean. Not previously recorded from Australian waters.

Remarks. Specimens were transparent in life.

Kemponia elegans (Paulson, 1875) (Fig. 5B)

Anclistia elegans Paulson, 1875: 113, pl. 17, fig. 1 (type locality: Red Sea).

Periclimenes (Falciger) dubius Borradaile, 1915: 211 (type locality: Laccadive Islands).

Periclimenes elegans — Bruce, 1977a: 42; 1983: 884, 898; Chace & Bruce, 1993: 110; Bruce & Coombes, 1995: 129; Li, 2000: 178, fig. 225; Davie, 2002: 326.

Kemponia elegans — Bruce, 2004: 14; Li & Bruce, 2006: 643.

Material Examined. 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (2 ovig.), 2 juvs, Shag Rock (27°24.476'S, 153°31.504'E), Point Lookout, North Stradbroke I., Moreton Bay, 6–8 m, dead or living (*Seriotopora* sp.) corals, and anemone *Heteractis crispa*, SCUBA, X. Li, 21.02.2005.

Distribution. Australia (WA, northern coast of NT, Great Barrier Reef and northeast coast of Qld); Indo-west Pacific from the Red Sea and western Indian Ocean to the Marshall Islands and Hawaiian Islands; intertidal to 53 m depth. Not previously recorded from Moreton Bay.

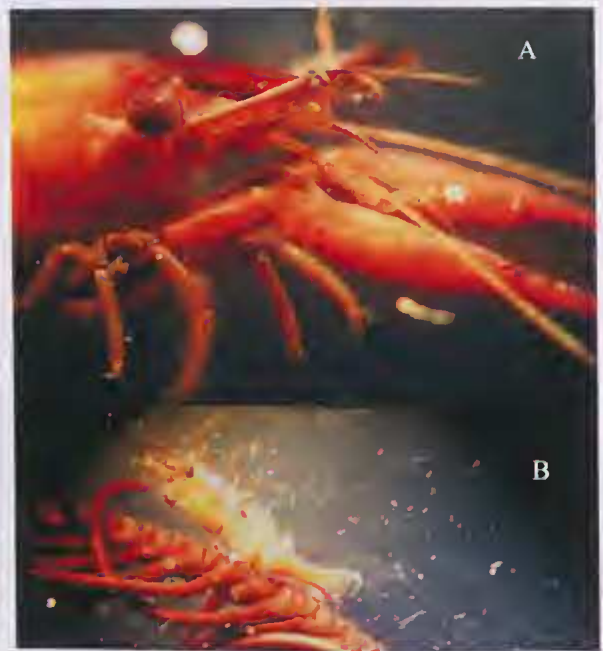


FIG. 8. *Laomenes nudirostris* (Bruce, 1968), Amity Point, ♂: A, anterior part of carapace and appendages, lateral view; B, with its host featherstar *Cenolia* sp.

Remarks. Specimens were transparent in life. The carapace and the merus of the second pereopods are characterised by declining red stripes. The chela, carpus and merus of the second pereopods have even fine brownish tubercles, with dark brownish encircles.

Kempomia grandis (Stimpson, 1860)
(Fig. 5C)

Anchistia grandis Stimpson, 1860: 39 (type locality: Ryukyu Islands).

Periclimenes vitiensis Borradaile, 1898: 383 (type locality: Viti Levu, Fiji Islands).

Periclimenes grandis — Borradaile, 1898: 382; Bruce, 1977a: 42; Chace & Bruce, 1993: 112; Li, 2000: 186, fig. 235; Davie, 2002: 327.

Kempomia grandis — Bruce, 2004: 16; Li *et al.* 2004: 530; Li & Bruce, 2006: 644.

Material Examined. 2 ♂♂, ♀, Shag Rock (27°24.476'S, 153°31.504'E), Point Lookout, North Stradbroke I., Moreton Bay, 6–8 m, with anemone *Heteractis crispata*, SCUBA, X. Li, 21.02.2005.

Distribution. Australia (NT, Qld); widespread in Indo-West Pacific from the Red Sea and east coast of Africa to French Polynesia. Not previously recorded from Moreton Bay.

Remarks. Live specimens were transparent; palm, carpus and merus of second pereopods have a red circled stripe respectively.

Kempomia tenuipes (Borradaile, 1898)
(Fig. 7)

Periclimenes tenuipes Borradaile, 1898: 384 (type locality: New British); Bruce & Coombes, 1995: 135; Li, 2000: 240, fig. 319; Davie, 2002: 322.

Periclimenes borradalei Rathbun, 1904: 34 (unnecessary nom. nov. for *Periclimenes tenuipes* Borradaile, 1898).

Periclimenes (Falciger) borradalei — Borradaile, 1917: 324, 372.

Periclimenes (Ancylocaris) tenuipes — Kemp, 1922: 220, pl. 8, fig. 11.

Periclimenes (Harpilius) tenuipes — Holthuis, 1952b: 84.
Kempomia tenuipes — Bruce, 2004: 19.

Distribution. Australia (NT, Qld); Indo-West Pacific from East Africa and Red Sea to New Caledonia, Marshall Islands, and Fiji. Not previously recorded from Moreton Bay.

Remarks. This record is based on a photo (Fig. 7) taken at Amity Point, North Stradbroke I., in September 1986 by Rudi Kuitert, and used with his kind permission. Unfortunately the specimen was not collected. The photo shows that this species is transparent in life; the second pereopods have orange fingers; bright yellowish to

green or orange strips found on eyes, anterior carapace, tail-fan, and distal carpus of second pereopods; and black circle or stripe on distal meri of second and first pereopods, distal scaphocerite, distal pleuron of sixth abdominal somite and dorsomedian tergum of third abdominal somite. A second photo shows rostral dentition to be 10/5, possibly 10/6 (A.J. Bruce, pers. comm.).

Laomenes nudirostris (Bruce, 1968)
(Fig. 8)

Parapontonia nudirostris Bruce, 1968: 1149, figs 1–5 (type locality: Nouméa, New Caledonia); 1981b: 9; 1992: 78, figs 25–27; Li, 2000: 114, fig. 125; Davie, 2002: 318.

Laomenes nudirostris — Okuno & Fujita, 2007: 121, fig. 3.
Material Examined. ♂, Amity Point (27°24.249'S, 153°26.215'E), North Stradbroke I., Moreton Bay, 2–5m, associated with featherstar *Ceololia* sp., SCUBA, X. Li, 15.02.2005.

Distribution. Australia (Qld); New Caledonia; Papua New Guinea?; Japan; Kume I.; Okinawa. First recorded from North Stradbroke I. by Bruce (1981b).

Remarks. The specimen agrees well with the descriptions and illustrations of Bruce (1968, 1992), except that the dactylus of the ambulatory pereopods all lack the accessory tooth. On the host featherstar, there was one male and one ovigerous female living on the same host (the female escaped). The body is dark red, similar to its host. After preservation in alcohol for more than one and a half years, the colour still remains dark.

Periclimenaens bidentatus Bruce, 1970

Periclimenaens bidentatus Bruce, 1970b: 305 (type locality: Heron I., Queensland); 1991: 254, fig. 18; Li, 2000: 119, fig. 131; Davie, 2002: 319.

Material Examined. 2 ♀♀, Dunwich (27°29.642'S, 153°23.789'E), North Stradbroke I., Moreton Bay, intertidal, with sponge, X. Li, 9.02.2005.

Distribution. Australia (northern coast NT, east coast of Qld, Great Barrier Reef, Hibernia Reef, WA); New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea and Zanzibar. Previously recorded from Moreton Bay by Bruce (1983).

Remarks. Specimens were transparent in life; appendages have red stripes, and the rostral formula is 6/0.

Periclimenaens hecate (Nobili, 1904)

Coralliocaris hecate Nobili, 1904: 232 (type locality: Djibouti).

Periclimenaeus hecate — Balss, 1921: 14; Bruce, 1974: 1574, figs 11, 12, 13E; 2002: 577, fig. 8; Li, 2000: 124, fig. 143; Davie, 2002: 320.

Material Examined. IOCAS, ♂, Shag Rock (27°24.855'S, 153°31.599'E), Point Lookout, North Stradbroke I., Moreton Bay, coral reef, 7–11 m, SCUBA, X. Li, 18.02.2005.

Distribution. Australia (northeast coast Qld, Great Barrier Reef, northwest coast of WA); many localities of Indo-West Pacific. Not previously recorded from Moreton Bay.

Remarks. Specimen was transparent in life. The rostral formula is 4/0.

Periclimenes brevicarpalis (Schenkel, 1902)
(Fig. 9)

Periclimenes amboinensis Zehntner, 1894: 206, pl. 9, fig. 27 (non *Periclimenes amboinensis* de Man, 1888).

Ancylocaris brevicarpalis Schenkel, 1902: 563, pl. 13, fig. 21 (type locality: Amboina, Indonesia).

Palaeomonella aberrans Nobili, 1904: 234 (type locality: Djibouti).

Harpilius latirostris Lenz, 1905: 380, pl. 47, fig. 14–14b (type locality: Zanzibar).

Periclimenes potina Nobili, 1905: 159 (type locality: southeast coast of Arabia).

Periclimenes hermitensis Rathbun, 1914: 655, pl. 1, figs 1–3 (type locality: Monte Bello I.).

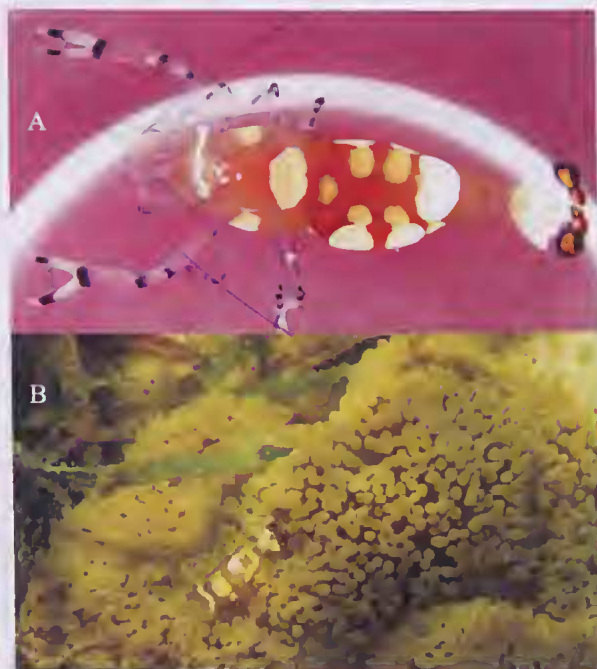


FIG. 9. *Periclimenes brevicarpalis* (Schenkel, 1902). A, Dunwich, ovig. ♀, dorsal view; B, Henderson's Gutter, ovig. ♀, shows association with host anemone *Stichodactyla haddoni*.

Periclimenes (Ancylocaris) brevicarpalis — Kemp, 1922: 185–191, figs 40–42, pls 67.

Periclimenes (Harpilius) brevicarpalis — Holthuis, 1952b: 69–73, fig. 27.

Periclimenes brevicarpalis — Bruce, 1991: 236; Chace & Bruce, 1993: 104; Bruce & Coombes, 1995: 125; Davie, 1998: 211, unnumbered colour photo; 2002: 324; Li, 2000: 161, fig. 199; Li & Bruce, 2006: 676.

Material Examined. North Stradbroke I., Moreton Bay: IOCAS, 2 ♂♂, Dunwich (27°29.6'S, 153°23.8'E), intertidal, with anemone *Stichodactyla haddoni*, X. Li, 11.02.2005; IOCAS, 3 ♂♂, ovig. ♀, Henderson's Gutter (27°20.879'S, 153°24.715'E), 0.5–1.5 m, seagrass bottom, associated with anemone *Stichodactyla haddoni*, snorkeling, X. Li, 17.02.2005.

Distribution. Australia (northern coast of NT, Great Barrier Reef and northeast coast of Qld); widespread in Indo-west central Pacific. Previously recorded from Moreton Bay by Davie (1998).

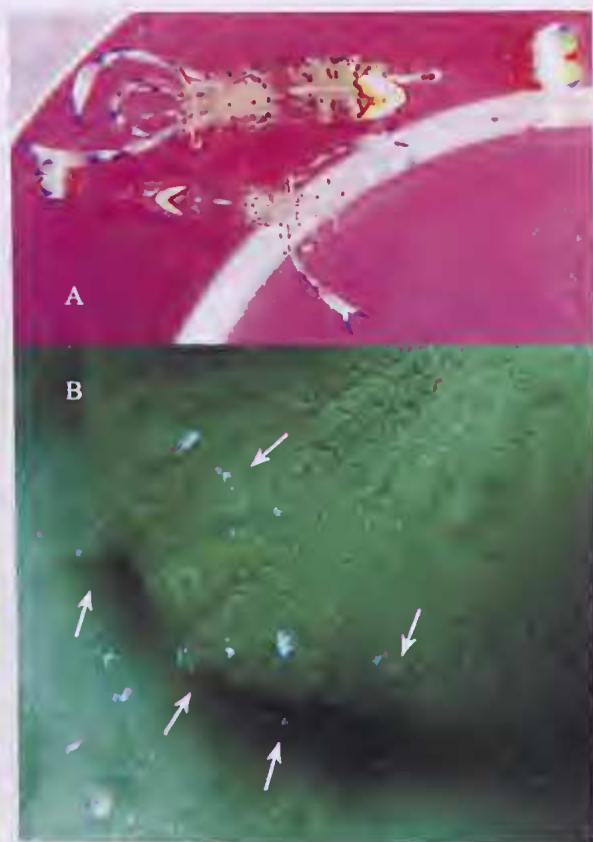


FIG. 10. *Periclimenes holthuisi* Bruce, 1969. A, Dunwich, male/female pair in dorsal view; B, Dunwich, intertidal, 12.02.2005, group of the shrimps showing the association with host anemone *Stichodactyla haddoni*.



FIG. 11. *Pontoniopsis comantli* Borradaile, 1915, Shag Rock, ovig. ♀. A, body, lateral view; B, body, low magnification, dorsal view; C, anterior part of carapace, dorsal view; D, tailfan, lateral view.

Periclimenes cobourgi Bruce & Coombes, 1995

Periclimenes cobourgi Bruce & Coombes, 1995: 125, figs 10–11 (type locality: Cobourg Peninsula, NT, Australia); Li, 2000: 168, fig. 207; Davie, 2002: 325.

Material Examined. North Stradbroke I., Moreton Bay: IOCAS, 4 ♀♀ (2 ovig.), Dunwich, intertidal seagrass, X. Li, 11.02.2005; IOCAS, ovig. ♀, Dunwich, intertidal seagrass, with *Cladiella* sp. [Alcyonacea], X. Li, 12.02.2005; IOCAS, 248 specs (72 ovig. ♀♀), Myora (27°28.092'S, 153°25.323'E), intertidal zone, seagrass, X. Li, 12.02.2005; IOCAS, ♂, 11 ♀♀ (10 ovig.), Myora (27°28.092'S, 153°25.323'E), intertidal zone, seagrass, J. Markham, 14.02.2005; IOCAS, 4 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ (4 ovig.), Adam's Beach, Dunwich, intertidal zone, seagrass *Zostera capricorni*, X. Li, 16.02.2005; IOCAS, 101 specs (46 ovig. ♀♀), Amity Point, intertidal, seagrass, X. Li, 20.02.2005.

Distribution. Previously recorded from the type locality, Cobourg Peninsula, NT, Australia. This is the second record for the species.

Remarks. The peculiar stout anterior median process on the fourth sternite of these specimens is typical of both *Periclimenes indicus* (Kemp, 1915) and *Periclimenes cobourgi* Bruce & Coombes, 1995. The following characters agree more closely with *P. cobourgi*: 1) rostral dentition 1 + 5–6 (mostly 6)/0–2 (mostly 2, rarely 0); 2) rostrum reaches or overreaches distal end of

antennule peduncle; with dorsal margin usually slightly convex; 3) epigastric spine located at about anterior 0.3 of carapace length; 4) hepatic spine located in high, anterior position; 5) anterolateral angle of branchiostegite usually bluntly obtuse, not protruding; 6) eye stalk c. 0.4 of carapace length, reaching to about proximal 0.4 of rostrum; 7) corneal diameter c. 0.22 of carapace length, 0.6 of stalk length; 8) accessory pigment spot on feebly raised tubercle; 9) upper flagellum of antennule with proximal 7–8 segments fused; shorter ramus includes 2–3 segments; scaphocerite slightly exceeds antennular peduncle; 10) ambulatory pereiopod with long ventral spines on distal half of propodus; 11) spines are more or less as long as the propodus depth; 12) distoventral pair of spines are usually less than and sometimes as long as half the dactylar length; 13) dactylus with accessory tooth is usually longer than half the unguis; 14) telson with posterior margin has a small acute median process.

Periclimenes holthuisi Bruce, 1969

(Fig. 10)

Urocaris longicaudata Pearson, 1905: 78, pls 1, fig. 5. (non *U. longicaudatus* Stimpson, 1860)

Periclimenes (Periclimenes) aesopius Holthuis, 1952b: 34, figs 5, 6. (non *Anchistia aesopia* Bate, 1863)

Periclimenes holthuisi Bruce, 1969b: 258 (type locality: Hong Kong); Chace & Bruce, 1993: 113; Bruce & Coombes, 1995: 130; Davie, 1998: 97, unnumbered colour photo; 2002: 327; Li, 2000: 190, fig. 241.

Periclimenes (Periclimenes) holthuisi — Wadley, 1978: 19, fig. 9j.

Material Examined. North Stradbroke I., Moreton Bay: IOCAS, ♂, ♀, Dunwich, intertidal, with anemone *Stichodactyla haddoni*, X. Li, 9.02.2005; IOCAS, 6 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀ (2 ovig.), Dunwich (27°29.6'S, 153°23.8'E), intertidal, with anemone *Stichodactyla haddoni*, X. Li, 11.02.2005; IOCAS, 3 ♀♀, Dunwich, intertidal, with anemone *Stichodactyla haddoni*, X. Li, 12.02.2005; IOCAS, ♂, ♀, Henderson's Gutter (27°20.879'S, 153°24.715'E), 0.5–1.5 m, seagrass bottom, associated with anemone *Stichodactyla haddoni*, snorkeling, X. Li, 17.02.2005.

Distribution. Australia (northern coast of NT, Great Barrier Reef, east coast Qld); Indo-West Pacific from eastern Africa to Japan, New Caledonian and Marshall Islands. Previously recorded from Moreton Bay by Davie (1998).

Remarks. This species usually occurs in small groups associated with its host — this is in contrast with *Periclimenes brevicarpalis*, that is only ever found living as a heterosexual pair on its host anemone.

Periclimenes sarkanae Bruce, 2007

Periclimenes sarkanae Bruce, 2007: 61, figs 1–5 (type locality: Fisherman I., Moreton Bay, Australia).

Material Examined. North Stradbroke I., Moreton Bay: IOCAS, 11 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ (3 ovig.), Dunwich, intertidal, with *Cladiella* sp., X. Li, 11.02.2005; IOCAS, ♀, Dunwich, intertidal, seagrass bottom, X. Li, 11.02.2005; IOCAS, 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ (2 ovig.), Dunwich, intertidal, with anemone *Stichodactyla haddoni*, X. Li, 11.02.2005; IOCAS, 6 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀ (4 ovig.), Dunwich, intertidal, with *Cladiella* sp., X. Li, 12.02.2005; IOCAS, ovig. ♀, Dunwich, intertidal, with anemone *Stichodactyla haddoni*, X. Li, 12.02.2005; IOCAS, ovig. ♀, Dunwich, intertidal, with algae, X. Li, 15.02.2005.

Distribution. Only known from the type locality, Moreton Bay.

Remarks. The specimens agree well with the original description and illustrations of Bruce (2007). They were transparent in life, with small red spots on base of legs, and more or less on the body surface.

Pontoniopsis comanthi Borradaile, 1915
(Fig. 11)

Pontoniopsis comanthi Borradaile, 1915: 213 (type locality: Torres Strait); 1917: 377, pl. 57, fig. 27; Holthuis, 1952b: 153, figs 70, 71; Bruce, 1981c: 396, figs 3d, 4, 5; Li, 2000: 276, fig. 369; Davie, 2002: 337.

Material Examined. North Stradbroke I., Moreton Bay: ovig. ♀, Shag Rock (27°24.855'S, 153°31.599'E), Point Lookout, 7–11m, coral reef, associated with featherstar *Cenolia* sp., SCUBA, X. Li, 18.02.2005.

Distribution. Australia (northeast coast of Qld, Tasman Sea); Indo-West Pacific from Red Sea to Japan and Kiribati. Not previously recorded from Moreton Bay.

Remarks. In life the body was covered with dense dark red spots and stripes; the rostrum, tail-fan, dactylus of ambulatory pereiopods, and the distal part of the antennules are covered with sparse big orange yellow spots. Its colour pattern is similar to its host.

KEY TO THE PALAEMONIDAE OF
MORETON BAY

1. Posterior margin of telson with two pairs of spines and one or more pairs of setae; base of third maxilliped with pleurobranch; mandible with three-segmented palp; carapace with branchiostegal suture; fourth thoracic sternite with distinct median process between first pereiopods; dactylus of ambulatory pereiopods simple; rostrum straight, without elevated basal crest. Palaemoninae 2
 - Posterior margin of telson with three pairs of posterior spines; base of third maxilliped without pleurobranch. Pontiinae 6
2. Carapace with hepatic spine, without branchiostegal spine; distal part of posterior margin of propodus of fifth pereiopod with numerous transverse rows of setae; second pereiopod with carpus longer than merus, fingers without row of enlarged tubercles at inner side of cutting edge, with at most one or two teeth on proximal part of cutting edge, rest of cutting edge entire
 - Macrobrachium* 3
 - Carapace without hepatic spine, but with branchiostegal spine. *Palaemon* 4
3. Second pereiopod with fingers two fifths as long as palm.
 - Macrobrachium novae-hollandiae* (De Man, 1908)
 - Second pereiopod with fingers three quarters as long as palm.
 - Macrobrachium intermedium* (Stimpson, 1860)
4. Second pereiopod with carpus less than twice, longer than 1.5 times as long as chela; dorsal rostral teeth discontinuous, distal half entire except for subapical tooth; upper antennular flagellum with fused part subequal to, or longer than, free part of shorter ramus; scaphocerite at least as long as carapace; first pleopod of male with margin of endopod entire, without appendix. R: 1+1–7+1/3–10. *Palaemon debilis* Dana, 1852
 - Second pereiopod with carpus shorter than chela; branchiostegal spine inserted on margin of carapace. 5
5. Upper antennular flagellum with fused part less than half as long as free part of shorter ramus, shorter ramus subequal to antennular peduncle; second pereiopod with carpus more than two-thirds as long as chela; rostrum deep, much expanded at level of first ventral tooth, with less than seven ventral teeth. R: 2–3+9–13/2–5. *Palaemon serrifer* (Stimpson, 1860)
 - Upper antennular flagellum with fused part more than half as long as free part of shorter ramus; second pereiopod with fingers much longer than half as long as palm, carpus shorter than chela; only one tooth of dorsal rostral series situated on carapace posterior to level of orbital margin; basal

- antennular segment with distolateral spine not overreaching adjacent convex distal margin. R: 2-3 + 6-9/3-4. *Palaemon serenus* (Heller, 1862)
6. Mandible with palp; carapace with hepatic spine; transverse ridge on fifth thoracic sternite usually with pair of long, slender, acute submedian processes; second pereiopod with merus armed with sharp distoventral tooth. *Palaemonella* 7
- Mandible without palp; carapace with or without hepatic spine; transverse ridge on fifth thoracic sternite, if present at all, without pair of long, slender, acute submedian processes; second pereiopod with merus usually unarmed distoventrally; all maxillipeds provided with exopods. 8
7. Carapace with supraorbital spine; second pereiopod with ischium distoventrally unarmed; rostrum 0.9 times as long as carapace, exceeding end of third segment of antennular peduncle. R: 2+5/2 *Palaemonella spinulata* Yokoya, 1936
- Carapace without supraorbital spine, usually with supraorbital tubercle; second pereiopod with carpus armed distally with one or two marginal teeth; dactylus of ambulatory stout, no longer than six times basal depth; third pereiopod with flexor margin of dactylus regularly concave, not sinuous, distoventral propodal spines long. *Palaemonella rotumana* (Borradaile, 1898)
8. Carapace with hepatic spine. 9
- Carapace without hepatic spine, without postorbital spines. 29
9. Epistome with a pair of horns; rostral lateral carina forming well developed supraorbital eaves, supraorbital tooth present; eye with cornea more or less produced distally as a papilla-like project (ogival); mandible with incisor process widened and multidentate; rstrum unarmed dorsally. *Laomenes* *Laomenes undirostris* (Bruce, 1968)
- Epistome without horns. 10
10. Dactyli of ambulatory pereiopods with hoof-shaped basal protuberance not disappearing from view when dactyl bent backwards; body strongly depressed; rostrum armed with teeth; major second pereiopod with two or three teeth on opposable margin of movable finger; rostrum with lateral carina rather abruptly expanded posteriorly into bluntly subrectangular supraorbital eave. *Jocaste*. *Jocaste lucina* (Nobili, 1901)
- Dactyli of ambulatory pereiopods without basal protuberance, sometimes broadened in basal region, but broadened part disappears in slit of propodus when dactylus bend backwards. 11
11. Pleura of at least fourth and fifth abdominal somites produced as distinct sharp point; ambulatory pereiopods robust, with stout simple hooked dactylus; body strongly depressed; ventral margin of rostrum armed with teeth; carapace with antennal spine considerably ventral to orbital angle, at same level as hepatic spine; second pereiopod dactylus with lateral carina and one tooth on opposable margin, fixed finger with 2 teeth, ischium with 1 distal spine on extensor margin and 2 on flexor margin. *Harpiliopsis* *Harpiliopsis beaupresii* (Audouin, 1825)
- Pleura of first five abdominal somites broadly rounded or bluntly pointed, never produced as sharp point; hepatic spine not moveable; rostrum laterally compressed, never flattened dorsally, so not T-shaped in transverse section, armed with teeth. 12
12. Basal part of rostrum with narrow lateral wings, which narrow gradually or abruptly into compressed distal part, with small dorsal teeth; ventral rostral margin unarmed; postorbital groove distinct, bordered posteriorly by postorbital carina extending from lateral margin of rostrum to near hepatic spine; carina from antennal spine extending in direction of hepatic spine; ischium and merus of ambulatory pereiopods fused. *Tuleariocaris* *Tuleariocaris holthuisi* Hipeau-Jacquotte, 1965
- Rostrum without lateral wings, with conspicuous dorsal and/or ventral teeth; postorbital groove, if present, narrow, indistinct; ischium and merus of ambulatory pereiopods not fused, propodi usually spinulate; antennal spine present; second pereiopods with fingers subequal or shorter than palm, without sound-producing fossae; carapace with or without supraorbital spine; third thoracic sternite normal, not greatly elongated. 13
13. Fourth thoracic sternite with slender, finger-like median process; ambulatory pereiopods with dactylus simple, long,

- slender, not hook-like; first pereopod with fingers simple, not subspatulate. *Kemponia* 14
- Fourth thoracic sternite without slender median process; ambulatory pereopods with dactylus simple or biunguiculate, sometimes more ornate, corpus without acute dorso-distal accessory spinules; first pereopod with fingers sometimes subspatulate. 20
14. Second pereopod merus unarmed. 15
- Second pereopod merus with distoventral tooth; ischium distoventrally unarmed; distal tooth of scaphocerite distinctly exceeding lamella. 16
15. Supraorbital spine present; second pereopod with carpus much longer than palm. R: 1+6-9/2-3. *Kemponia anacanthus* (Bruce, 1988)
- Supraorbital spine absent; second pereopods well developed, carpus subequal or longer than palm length, chelae more than 0.9 times carapace length, fingers with distinct diasternal notches; slenderly built species; one rostral dorsal tooth situated on carapace posterior to orbital margin; distolateral angle of basal antennular segment with distolateral tooth only; ambulatory dactylus about 0.35 times propodal length. R: 1+7-8/4-5. *Kemponia calmani* (Tattersall, 1921)
16. Supraorbital spine absent; rostrum sinuous, upcurved, greatly exceeding scaphocerite; ambulatory propods segmented, non-spinulate; distal margin of carpus of second pereopod with one obscure teeth; R: 1+8-11/6-9. *K. tenuipes* (Borradaile, 1898)
- Supraorbital spine present; rostrum not sinuous, not greatly exceeding scaphocerite; ambulatory propods spinulate or not, non-segmented; distal margin of second pereopod carpus with 1-2 acute teeth. 17
17. Rostrum shallow; ambulatory pereopods long and slender, fifth exceeding scaphocerite; carpus of male second pereopod subequal to, or shorter than, merus. R: 1+6-8/2-4. *Kemponia audamanensis* (Kemp, 1922)
- Rostrum moderately deep; ambulatory pereopods relatively stout, fifth not exceeding scaphocerite. 18
18. Carpus of second pereopod with single disto-medial tooth only. R: 1+5-9/2-5. *Kemponia grandis* (Stimpson, 1860)
- Carpus of second pereopod with two acute distal teeth. 19
19. Ambulatory pereopods with propodi strongly spinulate; chela of second pereopod (male only?) finely tuberculate. R: 1+5-7/2-3. *Kemponia elegans* (Paulson, 1875)
- Ambulatory pereopods with propodi with small distoventral spine only; chela of second pereopod not tuberculate. R: 1+6-7/3. *Kemponia amymone* (De Man, 1902)
20. Fourth thoracic sternite with distinct acute transverse median process; second pereopods remarkably poorly developed; ambulatory dactyli distinctly biunguiculate. R: 1+4-6/1-3. *Phycomenes* *Phycomenes zostericola* Bruce, 2008
- Fourth thoracic sternite without transverse median process; second pereopods usually well developed; ambulatory dactyli simple or biunguiculate, sometimes more ornate. *Periclimenes* 21
21. Carapace with supraorbital or postorbital tooth; all dorsal rostral teeth situated on rostrum anterior to posterior orbital margin, with 1-3 ventral teeth; basal antennular segment armed with two distolateral spines; second pereopod with fingers about as long as palm. *Periclimenes commensalis* Borradaile, 1915
- Carapace without supraorbital or postorbital tooth, at most with obscure tubercle. 22
22. Epigastric spine or posterior-most tooth of dorsal rostral series arising from carapace at or posterior to level of hepatic spine. 23
- Posterior-most tooth of dorsal rostral series arising from carapace at or anterior to level of hepatic spine, not widely separated from rest of series; second pereopod without acute distal tooth on flexor margin of merus; hepatic spine not extending beyond anterior margin of carapace; telson with two pairs of dorsal spines; ambulatory propodi without longitudinal rows of clusters of long setae on flexor margin. 26
23. Third abdominal tergite with posterior margin minute denticulate; third pereopod dactylus clearly biunguiculate, propodus sparsely setose, two similar long distoventral spines about 0.3 times dactylar length. R: 1-2+7-8/2-3. *Periclimenes sarkanae* Bruce, 2007

- Third abdominal tergite with posterior margin entire; second pereiopod without distal tooth on flexor margin of merus; rostrum not extremely deep, dorsal and ventral margins if convex never strongly, dorsal margin not serrated with small equidistant teeth; third pereiopod with dactylus biunguiculate; orbital angle subovate, with or without acute tip; posterior-most tooth of dorsal rostral series more widely separated from next anterior tooth than any other pairs of adjacent teeth. 24
- 24. Abdomen with low, compressed median prominence on third somite; antennal scale less than three times as long as wide, with lateral margin straight; hepatic spine larger than antennal spine; body slender; median margin of coxae of third and fourth pereiopods unarmed, ambulatory dactyli with unguis markedly longer than accessory tooth, two or more spines on the ventral margin of propodi distributed along length; carpus of second pereiopod shorter than palm, both fingers with proximal diastema (distinct proximal concavities), dentition 1/1; patch on tergum of third abdominal somite V-shaped in dorsal view, anterior and posterior margins fringed with red lines; carpus of first pereiopod distinctly shorter than chela; cornea with ocellus, ophthalmic somite with 'bec oclairé'; antepenultimate segment of third maxilliped without distolateral spine. R: 1-2+7-9/1-2. *Periclimenes holthuysi* Bruce, 1969
- Abdomen without compressed prominence on third somite. 25
- 25. Second pereiopods unequal, dissimilar, carpus distinctly shorter than palm; rostrum with dorsal margin convex but not as a strongly arched lamella, ventral margin armed with two teeth, not small, placed posterior to level of at least one dorsal marginal tooth; epigastric spine and posterior-most rostral tooth articulated; first pereiopod chela slightly shorter than carpus, distinctly shorter than merus, not longer than carpus; propodus of third pereiopod armed distally with three pairs of long slender spines, length exceeding distal propodal width, and single long ventral spine, with two distal pairs only. R: 2+7/2. . . *Periclimenes terangeri* Bruce, 1998
- Second pereiopod with carpus more than 1/2 as long as palm, merus of major second pereiopod not overreaching rostrum; rostrum not very deep, horizontal, not exceeding intermediate segment of antennular peduncle, ventral margin armed with small teeth, placed below or anterior to foremost dorsal marginal tooth; pereiopods not remarkable elongate and slender; antennal scale more than three times as long as wide; body size relatively small; fingers of first pereiopod not much longer than palm; epigastric spine at anterior 0.3 of carapace length; telson with small acute median process on posterior margin. R: 1+7/0. *Periclimenes cobourgi* Bruce & Coombes, 1995
- 26. Third pereiopod with dactylus biunguiculate, accessory tooth minute, without denticle on flexor margin of dactylus; basal antennular segment armed with 2 or 3 distolateral teeth, stylocerite not reaching as far as articulation of second peduncle segment; antennal spine directed anteriorly, not dorsally; rostrum not typically palaemonoid, compressed, dorsal teeth anteriorly crowded, ventrally with convex keel and lacking teeth; sixth abdominal somite less than twice as long as fifth; antennal scale about 2.3 times longer than wide, lateral margin nearly straight, distolateral tooth not nearly reaching level of distal margin of blade, fingers of first pereiopod pectinate on opposable margins. R: 10-13/0. *Periclimenes soror* Nobili, 1904
- Third pereiopod with dactylus simple, not biunguiculate; second pereiopod with fingers subequal to or shorter than palm; first pereiopod with fingers usually subequal to palm; fourth thoracic sternite without large linguiform median plate; unguis of ambulatory dactylus unarmed. 27
- 27. Rostrum with midrib directed somewhat anteroventrally, not overreaching antennal scale, dorsal margin of rostrum faintly convex, all dorsal rostral teeth confined to rostrum anterior to orbital margin, posterior-most dorsal rostral tooth not distinctly smaller than anterior teeth; third pereiopod without subdistal projection on flexor margin of dactylus; anterior pair of telson dorso-lateral spines situated at about a third of length; hepatic spine arising only slightly below level of antennal spine; sixth abdom-

- inal somite 1.5 times as long as fifth; first pereopod with fingers pectinate on opposable margins; second pereopod with carpus little longer than distal width; body larger. Associated with giant anemones; almost completely colourless.
 *Pericliuenes inornatus* Kemp, 1922
- Rostrum with midrib nearly horizontal, directed more anteriorly than anteroventrally, dorsal margin distinctly convex. . . 28
28. First pereopod with fingers pectinate on opposable margins; second pereopod with fingers nearly as long as palm, carpus 1.5 times longer than distal width.
 *Pericliuenes brevicarpalis* (Schenkel, 1902)
- First pereopod with fingers not pectinate on opposable margins, simple, not subspatulate; second pereopods markedly unequal, cutting edges of fingers with one tooth on dactylus and two on fixed finger; rostrum relatively shallow.
 *Pericliuenes ruber* Bruce, 1982
29. Dactyli of ambulatory pereopods with distinct basal protuberance not disappearing from view when dactylus bent backward. 30
- Dactyli of ambulatory pereopods without basal protuberance, base of dactylus sometimes broadened, but broadened part disappearing in slit of propodus when dactylus bent backward; rostrum may be reduced but not almost obsolete; scaphocerite not aciculate, lamella not obsolete; first pereopods equal, carpus not segmented. . . . 32
30. Basal protuberance on dactylus of ambulatory pereopods compressed or rounded, not hoof-shaped; body rounded or depressed; antennal spine absent; rostrum depressed, toothless; fingers of second pereopod normal, not excavated on inner surface; ambulatory dactylus armed with two strong, divergent, spine-like teeth, basal process well developed, without marginal tooth; lateral posterior spines of telson situated at apex; first pereopod with carpus distinctly shorter than merus; rostrum not reaching end of scale. *Conchodytes*
 *Conchodytes meleagrinae* Peters, 1852
- Basal protuberance on dactylus of ambulatory pereopods hoof-shaped; body strongly depressed; antennal spine present. *Coralliocaris* 31
31. Lateral margin of dactylus of second pereopod strongly convex and semi-circular; first pereopods slender, chela about four times as long as wide; basis of first pleopod with flattened setae on dorsal surface in males and young; posterior ventral angle of fifth abdominal somite acute. R: 4-5/1-2.
 *Coralliocaris graminea* (Dana, 1852)
- Lateral margin of dactylus of second pereopod abruptly angled, cutting edge of fixed finger with 2 teeth; third maxilliped with penultimate segment less than twice as long as wide; dactylus of third to fifth pereopods tipped with small projection, hook-shaped protuberance strong. R: 4-5/1-2.
 *Coralliocaris superba* (Dana, 1852)
32. Rostrum depressed, toothless, lateral carinae distinctly expanded, reaching well beyond eyes; pterygostomian angle rounded, not distinctly produced anteriorly; antennal spine present; second pereopods very unequal, fingers of major distinctly dentate, dactylus with flange-like ridge in upper half of lateral surface, carpus of major cup-shaped, hardly longer than wide, carpus of minor slender, more than four times longer than wide; both pairs of dorsolateral telson spines very small, placed in posterior half of telson; peduncles of eyestalks not fully exposed dorsally, orbit developed, with postorbital notch, inferior orbital angle indistinct; first segment of antennular peduncle with massive ventromedial tooth; first maxilliped with palp; third maxilliped without arthrobranch; first pereopod with fingers spatulate; third pereopod with dactylus not compressed, corpus not distally laminar, distinctly bidentate, unguis indistinct, propodus without strong denticulate club-shaped distoventral and ventral spines. *Pontoniopsis*
 *Pontoniopsis comanthi* Borradaile, 1915
- Rostrum laterally compressed, usually with teeth. 33
33. Second pereopods equal or unequal, fingers without molar-like tooth and fossae; dactylus of third pereopod similar to those of fourth and fifth, not more than four times long than broad, less than half as long as propodus; if dorsal teeth present on rostrum then all anterior to orbital margin. 34

- Second pereopods very unequal in size and shape, dactylus of major with molar-shaped tooth, fixed finger with fossae; exopod of uropod with distolateral tooth and mobile spine medially; carapace without post-antennal spines. *Periclimenaeus*. 36
- 34. Exopod of uropod with several slender teeth on external margin and external part of diaeresis; supraorbital teeth absent. R: 5/1. *Apopontonia*
. *Apopontonia dubia* Bruce, 1981
- Outer margin of uropodal exopod straight, ending in single posterior tooth, with single, very small, uncurved movable spine at its inner side on extreme outer part of diaeresis; telson normally with two pairs of dorsal spines; posterolateral angle of sixth abdominal somite rounded or triangular, not spinous. 35
- 35. Telson with anterior pair of dorsal spines on anterior half; dactylus of ambulatory pereopods, apart from end claws, with many small denticles on posterior margin; palm of first pereopods about four times as long as fingers; rostrum unarmed; ventral angle of orbit rounded, not spinose; second pereopod with distal tooth on flexor margins of merus and ischium, fixed finger at most indistinctly and unequally bifid at distal end; cornea of eye hemispherical; third pereopod with dactylus unarmed on flexor margin of unguis. *Onycocaris*
. *Onycocaris stradbrokei* Bruce, 1998
- Telson with both pairs of dorsal spinules in posterior half; dactylus of ambulatory pereopods simple; palm of first pereopods about as long as fingers, chela unusually curled to form open tube; rostrum distally compressed laterally, unarmed; antennal spine usually present; carapace with minute antennal spine; third maxilliped with antepenultimate segment about twice as wide as penultimate segment. *Anchistus*
. *Anchistus custos* (Forskål, 1775)
- 36. Distal cutting edge of dactylus of minor second pereopod denticulate; unguis of dactylus of third pereopod without transverse rows of small tubercles proximodorsally, corpus distally unarmed. 37
- Distal part of cutting edge of dactylus of minor second pereopod entire; distal part of cutting edge of dactylus of major second pereopod entire; small species. 38
- 37. Dactylus of ambulatory pereopods without acute tooth on proximal border of corpus; dactylus of major second pereopod at most slightly longer than fixed finger; dactylus of minor second pereopod with about 40 small teeth along whole cutting edge. R: 4–5/0.
. *Periclimenaeus hecate* (Nobili, 1904)
- Dactylus of ambulatory pereopods with acute tooth on proximal border of corpus; dactylus of third pereopod with proximal tooth perpendicular to margin, propodus without spines except for two distolateral ones; dactylus of major second pereopod with cutting edge entire. R: 3/0.
. *Periclimenaeus myora* Bruce, 1998
- 38. Carapace with acute supraorbital spine, but not very large; first pereopod short and stout, merus not far exceeding scaphocerite; body about 10 mm total length; rostrum armed with less than eight teeth; dactyli of ambulatory pereopods normal, not very elongate and slender, much less than half of propodus length, unsegmented, without small blunt teeth on distoventral margin.
. *Periclimenaeus zanzibaricus* Bruce, 1969
- Carapace without distinct supraorbital or supraocular spines, with supraorbital tubercle; dorsal surfaces of chelae of second pereopods not armed with long slender spines, at most with small tubercles or denticles, tips of dactyli distinctly doubled; dactylus of first pereopods of similar length to fixed finger, palm not distinctly ventromedially curved.
. *Periclimenaeus bidentatus* Bruce, 1970

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am mostly grateful to Peter Davie (Queensland Museum) for inviting me to participate the Moreton Bay Workshop and his kind assistance during my stay in Brisbane, and for carefully, reviewing the format and English expression of the manuscript. I am indebted to all the marine biological colleagues who participated in the workshop and helped me to collect material and/or identify the host of the shrimp. Thanks are due to Dr A. J. Bruce, for kindly reviewing the manuscript, and giving many suggestions

and assistance to the present work, and to Rudi Kuitert for allowing me to use his photo of *Kemponia tenuipes*. This study was supported by the Knowledge Innovation Program of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (IOCAS No. O72715) and the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 40676088).

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